THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Business on the Calendar.

Judge Nelson opened the court this morning, and the jury panel having been called over the jurors in attendance were discharged until fen o'clock on Saturday next. In reply to some interrogatories from the bar in reference to the disposition of cases and the time likely to be occupied in trying them, Judge Nelson said it was likely he would ait in the Circuit Court until the middle of June or as long as there would be business to be disposed of, Judge Sendict was engaged in the trial of causes in Brooklyn, which he would probably get through with to-day. He (Judge Nelson) would be in Brooklyn Wednesday and perhaps Thursday, and when he got through there he would return and take up the jury cases, criminal and civil; and, these disposed of, he would take up the Admiralty calendar and appeals and equity cases, and continue with those until all should be got through.

The Case of Gregorio Domingues.

The Cuse of Gregorio Domingues.

The United States vs. Gregorio Domingues.—In this case the defendant was arrested on the complaint and affidavit of John Graham, a ship builder, of New York city, and held in custody in default of ball. Counsel stated that the ball required was excessive, and moved that it should be reduced in amount. Judge Nelson said he required an appearance on the part of the other side and some affidavits and papers in reference to the proceedings and arrest, and when those would be furnished he would pass upon them without delay. The court shortly after adjourned.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Embezzlement Against the President

of a Bank.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Samuel R. Van Campen In this case the defendant is in custody on a charge of having embezzied large sums of money, the proof having embezzled large sums of money, the property of the National Bank of Elmira, he being at the time of the alleged fraud president of the bank. The ledger of the bank was produced. The only witness called was the bookkeeper, who was examined by Mr. Phelps for the prosecution and cross-examined by Mr. C. A. Seward for the defendant. The drift of his testimeny was to prove acts of frau and rabezzlement as charged against the accused. Adjourned to this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Internal Revenue Matters-The Late Selzure

of Distilleries. In the United States District Attorney's yesterday morning rumors were rife that there are some active movements on foot in the Internal Revenue Department in reference to the working of some distilleries which, it is alleged, have been running since the order to cease had been issued, two weeks ago. The newest on dit is that several distilleries in the Eighth and Ninth districts were supposed to be running, and in order to ascertain the fact Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second district, sent out a posse of officers with instructions to enforce the orders already given to stop all the distilleries in New York city, and otherwise to put the law in full force as to penalties in case of non-compilance. The effect of those proceedings on the internal revenue authorities is that the price of whisky is steadily advancing. The price yesterday rose to \$1.75 per gallon, an increase, according to statements of revenue officials, of more than haif a dollar since the stoppage of the distilleries; and it is further stated that the distilleries; and it for the price exceeds the tax of \$2 per gallon. In the Thirty-second district there is only one distillery in a condition to work, and that one has not received a license, and of course is at a stand still; and it is further stated that Collector Shook will not allow any distillery to work in his district without paying the tax of \$2 per gallon. Parties who have not made application for a license before the ist of May inst. will not be permitted to work. Under those circumstances all the old distilleries in the Thirty-second district must be ripped up and silenced, according to the orders of the internal revenue authorities. weeks ago. The newest on dit is that several

Petitions Filed in Bankruptcy Yesterday. Benjamin Gerard Willis .- Referred to Registe

Heh.

Frank H. Jordan.—Referred to Register Dayton.

Baac Mears.—Referred to Register Allen.

Aaron Sealy.—Acferred to Register Dwight.

Gustoff Frank.—Referred to Register Ketchum.

The above pentioners are all of New York city.

SUPREME COUST -CIRCUIT-PART 1.

The Fernando Wood Leases—The City De-clines to Appear on the Trial of the Issues Relating to the Question of Bribery of the Mayor and Common Council-Wood Takes

a Verdict.

Before Judge-Cardozo. The Mayor and Commonalty of New York vs. Ferando Wood and Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller dc.—This notorious case was called up for trial yes terday before this court, on the issues recently framed

pon the plaintin's motion at Special Term, befor udge Cardozo. The suit is brought to set aside the leases entered into in 1865, by virtue of which the city rented from Fernando Wood the premises, or property speaking, a portion of the premises, or property speaking, a portion of the premises, or property speaking, a portion of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, for the use of the Municipal Law Department. The annual rental was to be \$18,000 or an aggregate of \$180,000 for the ten years for which the lease was entered into.

The the case being called on for trial yesterday Mr. J. T. Williams and Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, were present, and Messrs. Shea and stoughton appeared on behalf of the defendants. The defence was prepared to proceed, but Mr. Williams and Mr. O'Gorman declined to "appear" for the city on trial.

Mr. O'Gorman moved for a postponemeni until the appeal from the order settling the issues for trial by jury had been heard and decided by the General Term. eases entered into in 1965, by virtue of which the

jury had been heard and decided by the General Term.

Judge Cardozo said be thought there were no further issues in the case than those he had settled; and believing that to be the case, and knowing perfectly well that the order appealed from was not reviewable in any sense, he would not listen to any discussion at this time. If the plainting did not appear, the defendants might have a jury called and take a verdict upon these issues.

Mr. O'Gorman stated it as his opinion that the trial of these issues before a jury would have no material effect upon the case; but that instead of bringing the litigation to an end it would only prolong and complicate it.

The following are the issues framed by the court at Special Term, and upon which the case was called for trial yesterday;—

First, bid the defendant, Wood, in or about the

long and complicate it.

The following are the issues framed by the court at Special Term, and upon which the case was called for trial yesterday:—

First. Did the defendant, Wood, in or about the month and before the 15th day of December, 1885, agree with the person then being the Mayor of the city of New York, in affisiance or to the effect that in case the Boards of Aldermen and Councilimen, by a vote of a majority of each of said boards should pass and adopt, and said Mayor should sign, as approving the same, a resolution of the purport set forth in the complaint, viz:—'Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby anthorized and directed to renew the leases, now expiring, of premises for the use of the Law Department, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, for a period of ten years, at the following rents, viz:—Por office of Corporation Counsel, \$8,000 per annum; for office of Corporation Attorney, \$5,000, and for office of Fubile Administrator, \$5,000; that he, the said Wood, should and would pay, or cause to be paid to the said Mayor, and to such of the Aldermen and Councilmen as should so vote for such resolution, to be distributed among them, the sum of \$21,000, or any other sum?

Second, Was the resolution aforesaid passed by the said Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and approved by the Mayor, under or in pursuance of such trial, and that upon such trial the plaintiff bolds the affirmative of such quesilous.

The Corporation Counsel, Mr. O'Gouman, appealed

liberty to give notice of such trial, and that upon such trial the plaintiff bolds the affirmative of such questions.

The Corporation Counsel, Mr. O'Gorman, appealed to the General Term from the order setting the issues, because the issues, as framed by Judge Cardozo, were not those raised on the pleadings. The issue, as raised by the pleadings, was that the "defendant Wood, and the person being the Mayor of this city, and certain persons being members of the Common Council," had entered into a fraudulent agreement respecting those leases. The issue, as framed by Judge Cardozo, he contends, was one altogether different, and submitted to the jury the single question whether the defendant Wood did or did not, about the list day of December, 1865, agree with the person than being the Mayor of the city of New York, that in case the Hoards of Alderinen and Councilmen should adopt the resolution in question and the Mayor should sign the same, the said defendant, Wood, should pay over to the said Mayor and such members of the Common Council as would vote in favor of the same the sum of \$21,000. Such fraudulent agreement with the Mayor atone, Mr. O'Gorman claims, was not either athrimed or denied on the pleadings.

In this view of the case he claimed that the issue as submitted to the jury was wholy minusterial and irrelevant and decided nothing whatever as to the merits of the case disclosed by the gleadings, and for these reasons he declined to take part in the trial.

Mr. O'Gorman left the court and a jury was called. Judge Cardozo explained to them the nature of the finding they were about to bring forward, and directed them to find negatively upon the issues above to forth. Of course the jury complied and their hadings were accordingly entered by the clerk.

plaintiff's humband was on board a casal board of which he was master, and together with thirteen others was being toward by the tugboar Princeton from New Brunawick to hew fork. She was proceeding on her soyace up the Hudson when the steamship Pennsylvania, belonging to defeadants, came down in a diagonal direction with, as averred, a great head of steam on, ran into the causa boat in question and sunk her. Plaintiff's hasband was struck by the lashing stick of the boat, fell overboard and was drowned. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the persons navigating the Pennsylvania did not keep a sufficient lookout, and that the collision was occasioned by the negligence, institution and want of proper care on the part of the defendants. The defence denied all liability, and put forward an allogation of contributory negligence on the part of the tug and canal boats. The case was not concluded at the rising of the court.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions Rendered.

Judge Monell rendered judgment in the following

cases yesterday morning:—

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Let al.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with

et al.—Motion to dissorte in access.

Gray vs. Vaterwood.—Case and amendments settled. Papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Garvin.

Murphy et al. vs. Ross.—Motion granted.

M. D. Meza vs. Wolf.—Motion granted.

Gonzales (two suits) vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Odell (two suits) vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel. The calendar of cases in this court yesterday was large, but on motion of counsel for prisoners the trials of a number of the defendants were postponed. Assistant District Attorney Hutchings appeared for

the prosecution. SENTENCES. Elizabeth Ferguson and Margaret McClelland, who Elizabeth Ferguson and Margaret McClelland, who were charged with stealing from the store of Thomas M. James, No. 303 Grand street, on the 4th instant, a piece of linen sheeting valued at \$28, pleaded guilty to petly larceny, and were sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Sarah Vannail pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand tarceny, she having been indicted for stealing \$42 from Michael Bennett on the 28th day of April. She was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months.

She was sentenced to the pentientiary for three monhts.

REMANDED FOR BRITENCE.

Edgar Williams, against whom were two complaints for alleged forgery, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The indictment charged him with thuving, on the 11th of February, presented to Ramon Patanca (a wholesale druggist) a forged order for the delivery of a case or apinn worth \$1,200, purporting to have been signed by Hall and Ruckell. Remanded for sentence.

George Jenkins pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larveny, the charge being that on the 2d of March he entered the office of Francisco J. Cortissoz, 20 Peck Silp, and stole foreign drafts representing in value \$10,000. The court suggested that the plea should be taken forcertain reasons satisfactory to the complainant and the prosecuting authorities. Remanded for sentence.

complainant and the prosecuting authorities. Remanded for sentence.

John Murphy and John Reilly were tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a package of boots vained at \$585 on the 9th of March, the property of Rosenstock, Brice & Co. Remanded for sentence.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS,—Nos. 259, 286.
MARN'SE COURT—TRIAL TREM.—Nos. 1121, 1020, 1096, 1138, 1162, 1106, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONAL .- Mr. Ashworth and the Hon. Col. D. Fench, who arrived yesterday morning in the Eng-lish yacht Sultans from England, via Madeira, West Indies, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. THE MAILS FOR NEW YORK AND NEWFOUND-

LAND.—Yesterday overtures for tenders were issued for the conveyance of the mails between New York, Nova Scotia, Halifax, St. Johns, Newfoundland. THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND CHARI-TIES.—Arrangements are being made between these bodies for carrying out the new law of Congress authorizing the exchange of public properties and

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday a woman named Mrs. Howe attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the second story of the building No. 22 Madison street. Sie was taken from the sidewalk seriously injured from the effects of her exalted jump.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The President of the Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association has just

made his report of the operations of that organiza-tion for the quarter ending on the 10th ultimo. During that period the Association has lost ten mem-bers by death, the families of whom have received as donations in the aggregate of \$14,752. The num-ber of members in good standing is 1,906. FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found

in the water at the Fulton ferry slip yesterday afternoon. It was of a man about twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, brown hair, had on light gray suit of clothes, fancy woollen shirt, cotton drawers, white cotton socks and galters. The body was taken possession of by the police and sent to the Morgue.

THE NEW SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY.-The cost and the city, appropriations for which have been made by the Board of Education and the construction of which has been commenced, are estimated as fol-lows:—School in the Fourth ward, Roosevelt street, 800 children, \$37,235; school in the Eleventh ward, Ninth street, near avenue C, 2,000 children, \$80,141; school in West Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 2,000 children, \$97,295; school in the Sixteenth ward, 1,500 children, \$82,588; school in East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue, 1,600 children, \$62,500. The total appropriation made by the educational authorities for constructive, repair-ing and furnishing purposes is about \$700,000 up to the present period. the city, appropriations for which have been made

LOYAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION .- A meeting of delegates to the above entitled conven-tion, to be held in Chicago on the 19th inst., was held tion, to be held in Chicago on the 19th inst., was held last night at Masonic Hall. The following organization was effected:—General W. H. Laurence, charman; A. H. Mulligan and M. Cregan, secretaries, it was decided to leave on Friday night, and a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Loyal Veterans of this city with a view to make arrangements with the delegation from that body for both delegations to leave together. Resolutions having for their objects the incorporation of both delegations into one were lost.

delegations into one were lost.

Union Republican General Committee.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above committee, to whom was referred a resolution requiring arrangements to be made for holding a ratification meeting subsequent to the nominations to be made at Chicago, met last night at headquarters to consider the same. The discussion which arose in the General Committee when this resolution was introduced, with respect to the prearranged ratification meeting of the Union Republican Campaign Club, was renewed here, but less acrimoniously, a disposition being exhibited both among the friends and opponents of the latter to forget their differences and harmonize. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Conference with the club:—F. J. Fithian, John Duke, William V. Alexander, J. F. Effery, William T. Ashman, James M. Thomson and Isaac O. Hunt.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE, -Officer Teass, of the Decone precinct, arrested Joseph Copping on the charge of driving a horse attached to a cart, said horse having a large sore on his breast and being totally unfit for use. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling and held to ball in 100 to answer the complaint. RECKLESS DEIVING—AN UNENOWN WOMAN DAN-RECKLESS DRIVING—AN UNRNOWN WOMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Thomas Conn. a man twentyone years of age, and living at No. 70 Wooster street,
was yesserlay brought before Justice Dowling, at
the Tombs, on the charge of recklessly driving a
horse and cart through Malberry street, near Prince,
and running over a woman seventy-four years of
age, living at No. 181 Elizabeth street. She is said to
have received a fracture of the skull and other injuries, which, it is feared, will result fatally. The
prisoner was committed to await the result of the
woman's injuries.

Excuss Law Violators: Casper Nables 482 Pearl

Excise Law Violators -- Casper Nubley, 462 Pearl street; Wm. Strubel, 157 Chatham street; George Smith, 181 Elizabeth street; John Borman, 155 Chatham street; Henry Muller, 462 Pearl street, and Michael Eagan, southeast corner Whitehall and Water streets, were arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday, on the charge of violating the Excise law, and required to give \$100 bail each to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—Horace P. Whitney

Collision in the Channel and Loss of Liver-Action for 95,000.

Before Judge Barbour.

Rebecca Gray and Administratrix of Wilson W. Gray, deceased, vs. The National Steumship Nacional Company.—This was an action to recover the sum of \$5,000 damages sustained by plaintiff in the ecollected thatthe Sunday Herald on Author Sunday Herald Sun

demand of the arrest of the bitteger swinders haved THE ESSARE VACOT SULTINEE; C. Y. C. by De Heyen and Heary Longwood on the ch what purported to be highwines, but which up-vestigation proved to be principally water. To de ocive the purchasers a small contrivance simils to a funnel had been inserted from the conditole across the barrel. This tin compartment to a funnel had been inserted from the banghole school in barrel. This in compariment contained a few pints of high times of ninety-three per cent proof. Yesterday merning two complaints were made before Justice Dodge against the parties—one by John L. Kesting, of 80, 20s Yarick street, who who was swindled out of 80, and one by John W. Glimore, of 80, 10? Riecoker street, who was swindled out of \$45 by this confidence process. The prisoners upon their arraignment stated that they had purchased the highwines of another party, and when it was sold by them they were not sware of the fraud. Officer Reilly arrested them white in the act of negotiating the sale of two barrels to Mr. Newcomb, of 80, 204 West Twenty-eighth street. They will have their examination this morning before Justice Dodge.

MUNICIPAL APPAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. "Roing Back" on the "Rocks"-Cattle

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the former chamber of the Beard of Supervisors, in the old City Hail, being opened, the heavy weights of the "third house" of the Common Council having taken their positions, some on the bench along by the wall, like the form in an emigrant car, and to which they take most naturally, and others with their elbows resting on the railing around the "sanctuary," and all look-ing listlessly towards the members of the Board or gapingly towards the clerks and President, and the "gintlemin" from the various "doestreaks" being in their places, the roll of the Board was called, and the requisite number being present the fun com-menced.

The looby was an granded that the

"gintlemin" from the various "doestreaks" being in their places, the roll of the Board was called, and the requisite number being present the fun commenced.

The lobby was so crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty parties having business to transact could get in.

After the presended reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting had been passed several resolutions were introduced, but as the president spoke in a remarkably low tone of voice, which, together with the chorus of coughs and the noise made by the concerted movements of the jaws in the lobby engaged in extracting the stimulating fluid from "the weed," rendered it almost impossible to catch what was passing. Occasionally might be heard "Resolution," "McGonegaf," "Committee on Roads," "fauld over." "Wooden," "Committee on Roads," "fauld over." "Wooden," "Committee on Streets, and the resolution to pave John street and Burling slip was called up and was read as far as the part which would tell what kind of pavement was 60 be laid and there the reading was stopped, and the resolution was "put upon its passage." It was loat, however, then reconsidered, as usual, and laid over.

A resolution was introduced having for its nominal object the regulation of the driving of cattle through the streets, prescribing that cattle shall not be driven through the streets in droves of more than inventy-tive, and that enab drave shall be attended by at least two drivers. This resolution from the Board of Connellmen was that the stone pavers had formed a combination to charge for the stone pavement for which the contracts have not been given out be rescinded. The reason given for this was that the stone pavers had formed a combination to charge for the stone pavement \$4 85 per square yard instead of \$2 85 as herefolore. The "stoners" were not smart or they would have made themselves a portion of "the ring" in stead of forming an independent one for the solution sale and over, and then, for the salar faction of the gentlemen from the "connoloral decestreak

More Wooden Pavements-Redistricting of

The Board met yesterday atternoon, Mr. Hartman presiding. After a number of unimportant resolu-tions were presented and referred, the general orders were called up. Resolutions were adopted in favor of paving How-

Resolutions were adopted in favor of paving Howard street, from Mercer to Centre street, and Warren street, from Broadway to the North river, and all crosswalks at intersecting streets, with the "Brown and Miller" wooden pavement.

An ordinance increasing the election districts in the Twenty-list ward to nineteen was adopted.

The Croton Aqueduct Department were directed to advertise for bids for paving Waverley place, from Broadway to Christopher street, with the improved McConeral wooden pavement, provided the expense

Broadway to Christopher street, with the improved McGonegal wooden pavement, provided the expense does not exceed \$5 per square yard; also Fourth street, from the Bowery to Sixth avenue. Resolutions were adopted directing that Forty-sixth street, from Third to Seventh avenue, he paved with the McGonegal wooden pavement.

A resolution was adopted referring to the Committee on Street Pavements all general orders now on the calendar respecting the paving of streets and avenues with Belgian pavement. The Board thea adjourned till Monday.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

This Board convened yesterday at noon, at which time Messrs, Dopew and Bonney were present, and the claim of William S. Ross for \$750 for indemnity was presented. Mr. Dean, for the city, opposed the claim on the ground that by the statute creating the Board of Audit the Board was not allowed to take cognizance of the claim, as it had been already twice rejected by the Supreme Court. No other claimants being ready, the Board adjourned to meet to-day, at-noon.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

At this office yesterday Comptroller Connolly com-menced the payment of the "fire indemnity stock of the city of New York," which fell due on or after May 10. The amount of this stock is \$402,768, a large portion of which is held by parties in foreign countries. A large number of the city stockholders applied yesterday and received from the proper official the amount due them.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Contracts were opened and awarded yesterday by the Croton Board and the Comptroller as follows:— For sewers in First avenue, from 125th street to and through 124th street to Third avenue, and in 125th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, awarded to Alexander Lutz and John McKim for \$10,527 50, the work to be done in 30 days. Tonth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, with branches in Sixtleth and Sixty-first streets, with branches in Sixtleth and Sixty-first streets, to Michael Grob, for \$13,710, the work to be done in 230 days. Madison avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventieth streets, to L. Cronin, for \$13,776, time 100 days. Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fith and Fifty-seventh streets, and in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, and in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to Martin Myers and John A. Taylor, for \$34,046, the work to be done in 300 days. Fifth avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, to Mchael Cronin, for \$3,573; time, 60 days. Fifty-dith street, between Sixtin avenue and Broadway, to Hugh McCabe, for \$14,107; time, sixty days. Broadway, between Park place and Murray street and between Worth and Leonard streets, to James Everard, for \$4,842; time, 60 days. Forsyth street, between Rivington and Stanton, to Lawrence Rock, for \$1,900; time, 40 days. Fiftheth street, between First avenue and East river, to Michael Cronin, for \$3,734; time, 80 days. Sixty-sixth street to Tenth avenue, to E. J. Quirk, for \$17,500; time, 400 days. For 600 cast iron man-hole framas and covers, to John O'Donnell, for \$11,400.

Stone block pavenent in the following streets:—Third avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Iloth street, to M. Myers and John A. Taylor, for \$10,6975; time 300 days; Forty-second street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, to Christopher Keyes, for \$4,597, time 300 days; Forty-second street, between First and Second systems, to Mathew Baird, for \$18,509, time 200 days; Fifty-seventh street, between First avenue and East river, to M. Baird, for \$18,509, time 200 days; Fifty-seventh street, between First avenue and East river, to M. Baird, for \$18,509, time 200 days; Forty-second atreet, through 124th street to Third avenue, and in 125th street, between Third and Fourth avenues,

"Blowthah! Shipe from Thanks and the false have arrove," in the language of King David, coupled with that of Ariemus Ward, and a foreign flag floats

over our waters.

In a shektered, coey little land-locked bay just above Hoboken and "on" the Elysian Fields, nautically speaking, where yachts most do congregate and where the saintly Maria of aquatic memory whilom has anchored, a dapper little English craft lay yesterday morning snugly sheltered from the account winds and river breezes and calmly reposing on lay yesterday morning saugly sheltered from the ocean winds and river breezes and calmly reposing on the placid bosom of the "lordly Hudson." She is a new comer—the little pirate—a sprightly phantom withal for a Sultana, albeit her "lines" are not so fine as those to which the yechting public of the Empire City are generally accustomed, and her hull is certainly more in keeping with the dimensions of the prized beauties of the Bosphorus; but she looks olfsh and sturdy and defant, and, with her tapering spars and snowy canvass, appears so very English that the white ensign of St. George, to be seen floating over her stern, seems hardly necessary to ening over her stern, seems hardly necessary to en-dorse her Britannic origin. Yesterday morning she came up the bay and cast anchor, where she now rides gracefully "like a thing of life." The Sultana is she—one of the honored members of the Royal Yacht Club of Cowes, and owned by Mr. Ashworth, her captain of that lik—a vessel which may be said to have circumnavigated the Gulf Stream and added another page to the historic annals already so amply filled by the yachting fraternity of the day. She has "salled the seas over and crossed the wild ocean" some three thousand and odd nifles from Albion to the Western World via the Southern passage, and has now cast anchor off our shores—a worthly imitator of the galant seaf for which these three worlds are the southern passage. lant craft in which those sturdy American yachtsmen perified the dangers of the Atlantic little more than

a twelvemonth since.
On the 23d of last October the Sultana, with a crew of fifteen hands, including "captain, cook and cabin boy," weighed anchor of Cowes and set sail cabin boy," weighed anchor off Cowes and set sail for a long cruise of some months duration. The boat tiself was in every way qualified for her voyage. She is schooner-rigged, is nihety-five feet in length over all, has good breadth of beam—more than seventeen feet—and is seventy-nine tons capacity by register and one hundred and thirty by builder's measurement. She was amply equipped for her cruise, with

Feet—and is seventy-mine tons capacity by register and one hundred and thirty by builder's measurement. She was amply equipped for her or rolls, with a regular outfl, extra suits of sails, a good stock of trake her tast and estaunch before starting. With light southward and westerly winds the yacht set all for Maielera towards the latter part of October, and all on board must have been gird to quit all on the course of which the filts the book lay "like a painted stilp on a painted ocean," as described by the 'Ancient Mariner," a rather slow passed may be a particle of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After a state of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After a state of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After a state of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After a state of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After a state of the prevention her from entering the hardor until the 10th of November. After the hardor until the 10th of November. The vessel here underwent a second overhanding the state of the party with the prevention of the 10th of November. The vessel here underwent a second overhanding that the prevention of the 10th of the 10th of November. The vessel here underwent a second overhanding that the prevention of the 10th of November. The vessel here underwent a second overhanding that the state of the party with regard to the north of the 10th of November. The vessel here underwent a second overhanding that the hardon to legal the prevention of the 10th of November. The vessel here the theory of the November. The vessel here the theory of the November of the 10th of November of the November of the November of the Nov

daioupe and Antigua. On the 15th of February the Sultana arrived at Laguayra, and during her visit her captain went up to Caracas to see the progress of the insurrectionary movement there which was being pushed forward at the time. Curacos was the next port koked at, and then Jamaica, the vessel arriving at Kingston on the 1st of March. Prom Kingston she went to Cientuegos, where she was placed on a slip and had her bottom thoroughly scraped. The barnacies and oyster shells were covering every spot below her water line, and her sheathing, said one of the tars on board, looked more like a thrum nest than anything else, for you could scrape them off with a rake. The yacht subsequently left Cuba for Havana, from which port she arrived at Washington on the 18th of April, getting a pilot off Cape Henry on the 18th. Here the men had a good run on shore, and were given an opportunity to listen to part of the impeachment trial. One of the officers mentioned that he liked Mr. Evarts' argument very much, but thought Bingham's not only prosy but without point. The Snitana left Washington on the 5th instant, and being favored with a fine wind came up in good sible. She was hailed by the Hrkald steam yacht off Sandy Hook on Sunday evening about seven o'clock, and hove to within the bar a couple of hours later. Yesterday morning she came up the harbor without a pilot and with the tide, and is now to be seen off the Elysian Fields in all her giory.

The yacht is a very fuir specimen of the shipbuilders' ari, but as she is some twenty-three years old, she must not be judged by the modern standard, She is a first rate sea boot, and boring built puore for comfort than speed has capital accommoditions on board, possessing fine sleeping cabins, a cosy cuddy, pantry and cook's galley, a good "fokesail," closets and storerooms—in fact, every atom of space has been economized and utilized. It is said that the Sultana was once a small yawi-rigged craft and has been since lengthoned. In her former capacity, some twenty years ago, she b

GERMAN CABINET MAKERS ON A STRIKE.

about five thousand cabinet makers in this city. Of this number one-half are from Germany. Four-fifths of these are members of a trade society called the 'United Cabinet Makers' of New York and vicinity.

The members of this association, in accordance with a resolution passed yesterday, may now be declared on a strike for an advance in their wages equal to thirty per cent, and yet the demand cannot be con-sidered unreasonable, inasmuch as the strikers only ask to be remunerated for their labor at the rates which prevailed in the trade in 1866-67.

which prevalled in the trade in 1806-07.

Twelve months ago the cabinet makers employed in the manufactories of New York were paid on an average \$18 per week of sixty hours labor; but this rate has been materially reduced from a variety of causes, among which were the active competition of the manufacturers, and subsequently a combination among them to advance the price of wares in the market and at the same time reduce the price of labor. The first reduction submitted to by the journeymen was equal to ten per cent. They were persuaded to accede to this abstraction from their earnings of nearly two dollars per week by their employers on the ground that it was impossible to make cabinet goods and offer them to the public at the prices which ruled at the time. This reduction was followed by others until the employers and succeeded by fair or fails representations—it is profittess now to inquire which—in cutting down the remuneration of the men one-third that which was originally paid them. That is, from \$18\$ the compensation was gradually reduced to about \$12—in some few instances \$16 being paid. This was, as

asked for and insisted on by the employers of succemployers.

At a few minutes past four o'clock, there being several hundred persons present, the Fressient of the society called the assemblage to order, in Germán (the speeches and proceedings were conducted in that language), briefly and foreitly addressed his auditors on the necessity of united action and persistence in their intended demand on the employers in the trade until they had secured the end aimed al—which, after all, could not be considered extravagant—namely, a return to the wages paid one year ago. The President, Mr. Schmer, was followed by Messra Simon, W. Zeising, Wagner, Hummersch, Draher, Tettenborn, Roll and Schmidt, who all orgod upon their listeners the necessity there existed for demanding "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

demanding "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

One of the speakers said that the employers were endeavoring to divide them in council, and that twenty-five shops had reported they were prepared to increase the scale of prices ten and fifteen percent, but would not acceed to any demand made upon them by members of the society. Another speaker sought to introduce politics into the movement, but was promptly voted down by the assemblage, who emphatically decided that they had met to redress their wrongs in the trade and not to insten to matters foreign to that object.

The Secretary of the meeting them stated that the cabinet makers were in affiliation with about forty other associations and that these had promised to sustain the strike with their money if a strike should be resolved on. He then read a resolution, which by a show of hands was subsequently and unanimously adopted, to the effect that the German cabmet makers of the city and vicinity should go to their several shops to-day and demand the wages paid in 1896-19 previous to the first reduction, and if the proposition was not agreed to, to at once relies and report to the Standing Committee, which would be in germanent session at Social Hall, 231 Grand street. The Secretary added that this committee would enter the names of all applicants upon their relia, and would pay to each (in proportion to his necessition) a certain sum per week until the strike was brougal to a satisfactory conclusion.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned, resolved to act to-day strictly up to the terms of the resolution.

papers in his handwriting; knew his handwriting when he saw it. (The bond of J. W. Hopke was shown witness with the name of William Brown as surety.) Thought it was in the handwriting of the defendant; the signature of form 3s he thought was also in the handwriting of Enright. The attention of witness was called to the signature of James Jackson, surety on the same bond; could not tell positively in whose handwriting the name of Jackson was; could not say that the name of Gillen was in Enright's handwriting; thought the name of Fox, the other surety, was written by Enright; believed the name of Giarence Corwin, on form 33, was Enright's handwriting; thought the name of Simon Curtis was in Enright's handwriting; should say the name of Alonzo Niety was in Enright's handwriting; the name of F. La Count was in the handwriting; the name of H. La Count was in the handwriting of Enright; could not say in regard to the name of Thomas Lillis; thought the name of Morris Lawrence, on form 33, was in the handwriting of Enright.

Mr. Hallis cross-examined, to show that the defendant had cause to commit a lorgery.

The questions which Mr. Hallis put to the witness the District Attorney thought was not material.

Mr. Hallis said it was material in the opening, and two days had not done away with the Internal Revenue law.

The count thought it was not material.

two days had not done away with the internal Revenue law.

The court thought it was not material.

Mr. Hallis said he proposed, if allowed, to show there was no intent on the part of Enright.

The court—The ruling will be the same. The bond in question should be a good one.

Mr. Hallis—If this is a bad bond is it not presumption of law that Mr. Inright made it a bad bond? There was no motive for inright to make it a bad bond. If the court rules it out I shall take an exception. I want to show he had no motive in being a party to a fraudulent bond, as he gained nothing by it.

tion. I want to show he had no motive in being a party to a fraudulent bond, as he gained nothing by it.

The court ruled the question out. Exception taken.

Mr. Hallis—Does a distilier's bond secure any tax? The District Attorney objected.
The court ruled the question out.

Mr. Hallis said he wished to show there was no dollars and cents in the matter.

The court did not think it was material.

Mr. Hallis—The District Attorney says in his opening that the government has been done out of \$000,000, when he knows that it has not been robbed of a cent.

The court thought it was not worth while to argue the point. It had already been ruled upon.

Mr. Hallis proposed to read a section of law in regard to the matter.

The court—I know the section; you need not read it.

Mr. Hallis—What am I to do? I am here to de

Mr. Hallis proposed to read a section of law in regard to the matter.

The court—I know the section; you need not read it.

Mr. Hallis—What am I to do? I am here to defend this man and my mouth is closed. The court says I can prove a motive, and yet when I ask a question which I think pertinent I am ruled out.

After some further argument a recess was taken for half an hour.

When the court reassembled Mr. Sanderson, counsel for Mr. Allen, reviewed the charges against the defendants. He wished to show that, not withstanding the District Attorney said the government had lost thousands of dolars, not a cent had been lost. The distillers had all the obligations of their bonds.

Mr. Hallis said that no one ever thought of making a false bond, as the revenue could not be defrauded in that way.

The cross-examination of Mr. Barkett was resumed. He thought Mr. Enright had only brought in two bonds. They were tobacco bonds; he was a revenue broker in May, 1867.

Mr. Sanderson—When parties came in and presented you with form 33, and were accompanied by persons known to you, and they introduced a party as surety as being the party in the bond and ready to take the oath, did you or did you not administer the oath?

The District Attorney—I object. We are not trying the witness.

Question ruled out and exception taken.

Mr. Sanderson—What is the benefit of an exception?

The court—It is of use in prospect of a new trial.

Mr. Sanderson—is the decision of the court is final.

Mr. Sanderson hen attempted to show that the defendant acted in good faith.

Q. After these bonds and forms were executed what was done with them? Objected to.

Q. Do you understand the routine of the office?

A. I can testify to what I know.

Q. Will you state what you have seen? A. I saw persons coming up and giving bonds; the oath was administered; I don't remember the form of the oath.

Mr. Sanderson proposed to show that no person was in the habit of going out to see whether the persons mentioned in form 33 owned the property there set forth.

testify to the fact in the Taird Collection district.

Where, in over instance I compared, the eigenfunction is with the on the bond before I same both very within the to the bond before I same both very within by the Engight, I have known the tother than the fact, and the fortunate year, and abstanced; a since he cannot to the order; I never heard any one speak of Mr. Allen's character as anything but good in the last two years; I have considered him an honest man.

The District Atborney then offered eight exhibits or additional bonds in evidence, to which Mr. Sanderson objected on the ground that there was no administration in proof as to the nature of the papers chargest in the indistance against the defendants, and exception was taken.

Richard F. Egan was recalled, and testified as to the manner of investigating sureties in the Third collection district. Witness wore that no man was accepted as sarety in that district until his statements as to property qualification were amply verified.

ments as to property qualification were amply verified.

George W. Parker, recalled, testined to examining the bonds and the surities of the following bonds: that of ratrice Bresilin of \$15,000, with James Thompson and John Fullerman sureties; that of James Melaughin for \$20,000, John Casey and Thomas Shotwell as sureties; that of Benjamin Featherson for \$20,000, signed by John Martin and James Wilson; that of William A. Kandman, signed by Peter Clino and Joseph hielit, bond of Patrick McGorey, as sureties, bennis Stattery and Patrick Crook; John Hawkins's bond, signed by Samuel ilone and John Stevenson; George Adams, Peter Brady, and Martin Tracey sureties; bond of William Ellis, signed by John S. Alfen and John Raab as sureties, Affred Swords' bond for \$44,000, Henry Loney, and Sadney R. Hyde as sureties. Other bonds of a similar nature, with sureties to the number of forty were mentioned, of which only eight could be found by the witness. Witness testified that he had been appointed and commissioned as deputy impactor to examine as to the validity of these bonds, had spont fifty or sixty days in going about to the pinces and localities named in the above papers, but was unable to find the property said to be owned by the sureties.

Mr. Hallis moved to have the testimony of Pfärker stricken out as it had to do with six months after after the issue of the bonds.

The counsel cross-examined the witness as to the

The course cross-examined the witness as to the extent of the search for these parties, asking if it were not possible for them to have changed their radence or gone to sea between the period of the writing of the signature and the investigation which he made.

Robert II. Hand, residing at 56 State street, a trunk manufacturer, was called, and a transportation bond, purporting to bear his signature, for \$42,000, with Jagnard and Mullin sureties, was handed him by the Justical Attorney for deptification. Witness testified that he had never signed the bond, nor had he applied to the Collector for such.

The District Attorney stated that he hoped to conclude the case for the prosecution to morrow (fuseday) morning, and the court then adjourned until to-day.

Sefore Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voerbics

thefore Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voerhiea.

The Kings County Court of Sessions was opened for the May term yesterday.

Henry Russ was tried on a charge of grand lanceay on four Indictments. He was in the habit of going to stores, purchasing small amounts of goods and ordering them sent home with the change for a \$10, \$50 or \$50 bill. When the boy would arrive at the place indicated the accused would meet him and relieve life of the money and goods. He was considered sentlened to State Prison for five years.

F. E. Brewster, a colored man, was tried and convicted on a charge of having stolen \$50 worth of clothing from Henry Kelsey, of Huntington L. L. Se was sentenced to Imprisonment in State Prison for one year.

was sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison is one year.

Bernard Kane was tried and convicted on a chan of having stolen the sum of \$210 from a womanmed Geell May, residing at 165 Graham avenually of the complaining witness testified that she have the complaining witness testified that she have the money was taken; the money that the money had not be suit, "Say nothing about it and will pay it back." Witness denied the assertion the she intended to clope with the prisoner and be given him the money. She said she never did such a thing.

The prisoner claimed that Mrs. May had given in the money and proposed to marry him as soon he was ready. He was convicted and sentenced imprisonment in the State Prison for three years.

COURT CALEBRAS-THE CAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 85, 89, 93, 90, 193, 104, 105, 100, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, F15, 116, 197, 116. BROOKLYN ENTELLIGENCE.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The village of Greenfel between Brooklyn and Gravesend and a Prospect Park, has been changed in name ville, as well as the Post Office, which has borne the somewhat singular asme of Green

borne the somewhat singular name of G THE REMOVAL OF THE POSTMASTER.—
Samuel B. Roberta, the Postmaster of Brookiy
suspended from further discharge of the funct
that office by the department about noon yes
This change is not a matter of surprise to mai
have for several days past been in possess
the alleged facts implicating him in certain fail
moet lightities. The orders assigned for this
which were conveyed through Mr. Gaylor,
agent of the Post Office Department, give the
for the suspension in his having failed to
draft for about \$2,000 due on the inst qu
accounts.

THE LATE FATAL SHOOTING CASUALTY-I BEFORE CORONSES SMITH.—As inquest into the cumstances attending the shooting of the late of rine Brennen by her husband, John Brennen their residence, corner of Flatbush and Clera to have been accidental, was commenced in the Th District Court, Justice Riely's, yesterday afterno The first witness called was Michael Leary, who to tified that he had been acquainted with the decease for six years; was in Brennen's house the evening tified that he had been acquainted with the deceased for six years; was in Brennen's house the evening of Saturday, the 4th inst., between the hours of seven and eight o'clock; Mrs. Brennen was behind the har and Mr. Brennen in front of the bar; saw no quarredling nor did he see any pistol; witness went out on the stoop and shortly after heard a pistol shot; on going into the barroom saw the deceased leaning on the bar and heard her exclaim, "John, I am shot," He said, "Th, let me see;" said nothing the either party, when Brennan carried her finto the back room; she sai down on the sofa and said, "John, it was a mistake;" Tom Brennen came into the room and said, "Oh, God, what's this," when she replied, "It was a mistake;" witness then went for a doctor at the request of Brennen; had heard persons talking while on the stoop, but paid no attention to what was said; thought that Brennen was drunk. Wm. Mctirevey testified that he was standing on the stoop at the time the report of a pistol was heard; that he heard a noise as if made by some person rapping on the counter, but did not enter the room; never heard that Brennen and his wife were in the habit of quarrelling; Jean Golding testified that he was at Brennen's place on the occasion in question, and after drinking with the prisoner he went out on the stoop; heard the noise described by the previous witnesses, but he did not take his pistol out of his pocket and asked her to put it in the drawer, and that as she stooped over the bar it went of; on the following morning she was about, attending to her household duttes as usual. Other witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 13th inst.

EPIDENIC AT MAURITIUS. Eighteen Hundred Deaths in One Month of Port Louis.
Collector Smythe has received a copy of the following despatch from the United States Consul at Port
Louis, in relation to the prevalence of an epidemic

Louis, in relation to the prevalence of an epidemic fever in the island of Mauritius:—

Poor Louis, Mauritius, March 3, 1868,
Sin—Since my last despatch of the 17th February last the epidemic fever has increased very rapidly. Bighteen hundred persons died in the mouth of Jinuary, and I fear that the mortality during this moath will very much exceed that number.

The deaths are among the higher classes, and the disease assumes more of the typhoid form. Out of 140 American scamen who have entered this porturning the past mouth no one has escaped an attack, but fortunately only one ded. I secured the services of a good medical practitioner to attend them promptly, and thereby checked the disease in its incipient state. As far as it has been practicable, without interfering with any consular business, I have given my own time and attended upon my sick countrymen.

out interfering with any consular business. I have given my own time and attended upon my rick countrymen.

The steamship Warrior, from Now York, with fifty men on board, had only three men fit for duit, and a number of American vessels have proceeded to sea with most of their crews in a sackly state. It is almost impossible to procure men to man vessels at this port, as almost every one is sick. Not a single vessel in the harbor has escaped, and in some cases officers and crew have all been down.

The mail packet which is to sail on the 6th has every stateroom and berth engaged, so ea, or are the people to get away.

The disease has made its appearance at Malebourg, on the windward side of the island, and in the district of Hacq, in the northeast part of the island, Last year these places escaped, not a single case occurring there. The government are doing at it their power in a sanitary point of view. More hospitals have been erected, and suitable medianes given to the police in different parts of the island, to be distributed among the poor.

Business is extremely dull, and there are very few vessels in the harbor. Heavy rains nave failed and the canes on the sugar plantations are looking well and promise a very large crop for the next year, provided we escape the fearful hurringnes for the next two months. I have the honor to be, &c..

NICOLAS PIKE, United issues doned.

The population of Fore Louis is between forty and fifty thousand, and of the island of Mauritius setween faired suffered severely from choices on several occasions.